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## NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

### CALIFORNIA

*NERIUM OLEANDER* L. (APOCYNACEAE).—Shasta Co., well established in riparian corridor along the Sacramento River, between Redding and Keswick Dam, elevation 180 m, T32N R5W, 6 Nov 1991, *J. Keeley 14145* (LOC).

*Previous knowledge.* Not previously reported in the California flora (Munz, A California flora and supplement, 1968; Hickman (ed.), The Jepson manual, in press).

*Significance.* Although extensively planted throughout the state, this is the first report of oleander being naturalized in the wild. This species is native to the Mediterranean Basin where it is largely restricted to riparian communities similar to the site described above.

—JON E. KEELEY, Biology Department, Occidental College, Los Angeles, CA 90041.

*AMBROSIA PUMILA* (Nutt.) A. Gray. (ASTERACEAE).—Riverside Co., ca. 1 km S of Tualota Creek and 0.8 km E of San Diego Aqueduct in Skunk Hollow, 40 m W of N end of large vernal pool. Population of ca. 500 individuals in clearing of annual grassland dominated by *Avena fatua*; associated with *Erodium* sp. and *Bromus rubens*; 30 May 1991, *D. B. Zippin 138* with C. C. Patterson. Confirmed by S. Boyd and G. H. Levin. Specimens at SD, RSA.

*Previous knowledge.* Floodplains, valley grasslands and dry lake bed fringes from the San Luis Rey River, San Diego Co. to vicinity of Calmalli and El Arco, Baja California, Mexico (Wiggins, Flora of Baja California, 1980; California natural diversity data base, 1991).

*Significance.* First record for Riverside Co. and a northward range extension of ca. 20 km. This species is a Category 2 candidate for federal listing and is considered rare and endangered throughout its range by the California Native Plant Society. This species is very close to several other rare species at Skunk Hollow including *Orcuttia californica* (state-listed endangered) and *Navarettia fossalis*. *Eryngium aristulatum* subsp. *parishii* (state-listed endangered) is also reported from the Skunk Hollow vernal pool (S. Boyd personal communication), but has not been relocated in 1991 (P. Zedler personal communication). This site is currently privately held and will soon be surrounded by a housing development. This discovery lends additional support for permanent protection and management of this significant area.

—DAVID B. ZIPPIN, Department of Botany, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78713-7640.

## IDAHO

*CRUCIANELLA ANGUSTIFOLIA* L. (RUBIACEAE).—Clearwater Co., flowering plants on S slope above Clearwater River, 10 km west of Orofino, on both sides of county road between Orofino and Cavendish, T37N R1E NW¼ SE¼ sect. 32, 435 m, 9 Jul 1991, C. J. T. Roché 1479. Native vegetation: open *Pinus ponderosa* over *Crataegus douglasii* and *Agropyron spicatum*. Associated vegetation: *Bromus tectorum*, *B. japonicus*, *Centaurea solstitialis*, *Torilis arvensis*, and *Lotus purshiana*. Fruiting specimens, same location, 2 Aug 1991, C. Roché, B. F. Roché, and R. R. Old 1494 (WS).

*Previous knowledge.* The first North American collection of narrow-leaved crosswort was by A. A. Beetle from scrub oak thickets on dry hills near Igo, Tehama County, California, 22 May 1944 (Leaflets of Western Botany 6:64. 1945). By 1962 it had spread to Shasta, Butte, and Yuba counties (Leaflets of Western Botany 9:233–242. 1962). Although listed in Jepson (A flora of California. Rubiaceae by Lauramay T. Dempster, 1979) and by Kartesz and Kartesz (A synonymized checklist of the vascular flora of the United States, Canada and Greenland, 1980), *Crucianella* was not included in Jepson (Manual of flowering plants of California, 1925), Munz (California flora, 1959), or the National list of scientific plant names (USDA Soil Conservation Service, 1982). Narrow-leaved crosswort is an annual forb native to stony hillsides, open forests, and macchie in southern Europe, northwest Africa, and southwest Asia (Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands, Vol. 7, 1982, p. 730).

*Significance.* This is the first record of *Crucianella* in Idaho. Although not listed as a noxious weed in California, this extension of its range indicates that crosswort is yet another Mediterranean species capable of invading grasslands in the western US.

—CINDY ROCHÉ and B. F. ROCHÉ, JR., Department of Natural Resource Sciences, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164-6410; and R. R. OLD, Department of Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83843.

## MEXICO

*IOSTEPHANE HETEROPHYLLA* (Cav.) Hemsley (ASTERACEAE).—Chihuahua, La Guitarrá, 28°40'N, 108°35'W, elevation 2000 m, 10 Aug 1988, *Laferrière 1650* (ARIZ).

*Previous knowledge.* Southwestern Chihuahua to Oaxaca (Sharp, Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden 22:51–152, 1935; McVaugh, Flora Novo-Galiciana, Vol. 12: Compositae, 1984).

*Significance.* Range extension of approximately 350 km.

—JOSEPH E. LAFERRIÈRE, Herbarium, Department of Botany, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.

## NEVADA

*LEPTOCHLOA FILIFORMIS* (Lam.) Beauv. (POACEAE).—Clark Co., intersection of I-15 and Nevada State Highway 40, California Wash, small restricted population in sandy loam of flood channel with *Ambrosia dumosa*, *Gutierrezia sarothrae*, *Atriplex canescens*, *Larrea tridentata*, and *Chloris virgata*, ca. 610 m, 6 Nov 1982, P. M. Peterson 795 (UNLV).

*Significance.* First collection from Nevada. *Leptochloa filiformis* extends from the southern third of the United States through much of South America and frequently occurs as a weed in agricultural areas. Because it prefers relatively mesic growing conditions, populations are unlikely to persist in arid climates such as that of Nevada. The depauperate specimens from this collection are atypically small.

—NEIL SNOW, Department of Biology, Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130; and PAUL M. PETERSON, Department of Botany, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

#### OREGON

*ASARUM WAGNERI* Lu and Mesler (ARISTOLOCHIACEAE).—Douglas Co., Lemola Lake, 0.1 mi W of Bunker Hill campground on rd 999, T26S R5E sect. 11 SE¼, elev. ca. 1400 m, in understory of *Pseudotsuga-Pinus* forest, 6 Jul 1991, *Mesler and Lu 9103* (HSC).

*Significance.* A range extension of about 100 km N from Mt. McLoughlin, Jackson Co., Oregon. A rare endemic previously known from Jackson and Klamath cos., in the vicinity of Mt. McLoughlin and Lake of the Woods (Lu and Mesler, *Brittonia* 35:331–334, 1983).

—M. R. MESLER and K. LU, Department of Biological Science, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521.

*SATUREJA VULGARIS* (L.) Fritsch (syn. *Clinopodium vulgare* L.) (LAMIACEAE).—Polk Co., McTimmonds Valley, about five airline km N of Pedee, in a shady, moist *Fraxinus* swale with *Oemleria*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Rubus*, *Prunella*, *Agrostis*, and *Lupinus*, T9S R6W sect. 15, 108 m, 6 Jul 1990, *R. Halse 4057* (CAS, NY, OSC, US), determined by K. L. Chambers.

*Significance.* First report for Oregon. This Eurasian species has been reported from southern British Columbia and from Ontario to Nova Scotia, Canada (Scoggan, The flora of Canada IV, 1979) southward to North Carolina, Tennessee, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and southern Utah (Cronquist et al., Intermountain flora IV, 1984). Whether this species has a native American element, as suggested by Fernald (*Rhodora* 46:388, 1944), or does not, as suggested by Doroszenko (unpubl. Ph.D. dissertation, Edinburgh University, 1985), has yet to be determined.

#### WASHINGTON

*ARTEMISIA STELLERIANA* Besser (ASTERACEAE).—Jefferson Co., Quimper Peninsula, Fort Worden State Park, on sand dunes along Admiralty Inlet with *Grindelia integrifolia*, *Elymus mollis*, *Carex macrocephala*, *Ambrosia chammissonis*, and *Cakile* spp., T31N R1W sect. 35, 1–2 m, 12 Aug 1990, *R. Halse 4103* (OSC, WTU); Clallam Co., Washington Harbor, tuft on a sand spit, 14 Sept 1921, *H. St. John 5867* (WS).

*Significance.* First report for Washington. This species is a native of northeast Asia from Japan, Korea, Sakhalin, Kamchatka, and the Ochotsk Sea region (Ohwi, Flora of Japan, 1965) and possibly Shemya Island, Alaska (Scoggan, The flora of Canada IV, 1979). It has been cultivated and is now naturalized on the seashores of eastern North America from Quebec, Canada, to Virginia, and inland on the shores of the Great Lakes to Minnesota (Fernald, Gray's manual of botany, 8<sup>th</sup> ed., 1950) and has been reported from British Columbia, Canada (Boivin, *Nat. Can.* 93:1048, 1966).

—RICHARD R. HALSE, 4535 North West Big Oak Place, #3, Corvallis, OR 97330.